ond place, the outcome represented a smashing victory for ratification of the Constitution and independence, to be exact, .965 per cent for to .035 per cent against. The region which cast the highest number of negative votes was the North, including Batanes, Mountain Province, Cagayan, and Isabela. Indeed, the Sub Province of Benguet, the home of the Igorots, gave a majority against as did three municipalities in Batanes. Also the Moro country, particularly Lanao, was not very enthusiastically for the Constitution and independence.

The inferences to be drawn are first, a fear of Japan, in the provinces situated nearest to that expanding empire, second, a predilection for American protection among the Non-Christians, and third, an otherwise general desire to see the autonomous Commonwealth inaugurated and on its way to independence.

The Philippines was now ready to elect the officers provided for in the Constitution, and having done so, to inaugurate the Commonwealth Government.

STRUCTURE OF THE GOVERNMENT

The Constitution authorizes a plan that accomplishes three main purposes. Continuity between the existing Government of the Philippine Islands and the new government of the Philippine Commonwealth is maintained. A transition Commonwealth government is made possible. Continuity will be again maintained between the Commonwealth of the Philippines and the future Republic of the Philippines. In other words, it is a Constitution for the immediate present, the near present, and the future.

The Constitution adopted the time-honored

doctrine of separation of powers modified to cope with Philippine actualities. Legislative power is vested in a National Assembly, executive power in a President of the Philippines, and judicial power in a Supreme Court and inferior courts. The National